Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

1. Name (indicate pref	ferred name)	
historic IMPERIAL HOTEL (preferre	od)	
and/or common IMPERIAL HOTEL, EAS		
2. Location	TERN SHORE INN	
street & number 208 High Street		not for publication
city, town Chestertown	vicinity of congressional district	First
state Maryland	county Kent	
3. Classification		
Category Ownership district public building(s) brivate structure both site	Status Present Use _x_occupied (1st.bsmt) agriculture _unoccupied x commercial x work in progress (2nd educational Accessible 3rd.) entertainment x yes: restricted government yes: unrestricted industrial no military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Owner of Propert	y (give names and mailing addresse	s of <u>all</u> owners)
name Robert J. and Janet A. Kes	stell	
street & number 103 Maple Street	tel ephon e no	o.: 301-778-5696
city, town Chestertown, Maryland	state and zip code 216	20
5. Location of Lega	I Description	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent	County Courthouse	liberEHP86
street & number High Street	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	folio 295
city, town Chestertown	state	Maryland
6. Representation in	n Existing Historical Surv	eys
title Chestertown Survey		
date November 1983	federal Xstat	e county <u>×</u> local
depository for survey records Maryland	d Historical Trust, 21 State Circle,	Annapolis, Md.
city, town Town Hall Chestertown, Mar	ryland 21620 state	

7. Description Survey No. K-328

Condition			=			
excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered	original s	date of move		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Constructed in 1903, the Imperial Hotel in many ways typifies Neo-Classical commercial row-buildings of the turn of the century. It is a rectangular brick box, three stories tall with a full basement and shallow shed roof. Its symmetrically spaced front fenestration uses wide double-hung windows and centrally located wooden doors. The trim used throughout the building is of the type that was mass-produced and easily available. The most distinctive and unusual architectural feature of the building is its 3-story wooden porch which covers the public sidewalk.

SITE:

The Imperial Hotel is located on the north east side of High Street on a short block which includes three other large late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. Its immediate northern neighbor is the three-story, yellow-tan brick Chester Theatre built in the 1920's in a Mediterranean Neo-Classical style; to the south and at the corner of the block is a simple, $2\frac{1}{2}$ story frame building with a gable roof pierced by tall dormers. At the northern corner of the block stands the 4-story, red brick Stam Hall with its Second Empire mansard roof and prominent clock tower. Together these structures are the largest-scale group of commercial buildings in Chestertown's historic commercial district; they form a distinct and urban street "wall."

BUILDING FORM:

In its basic form the Imperial Hotel is a rectangular brick box measuring 35 by 60 feet; it is three stories tall with a deep, full-story basement. Its roof is a flat shed which slopes slightly toward the rear. This roof is finished with a bold wooden cornice. The most notable feature of the building is its enormous, three-story front porch which extends across the entire front of the building and over the wide public side walk. A simple, utilitarian wooden porch, also three stories tall, extends across the rear of the building.

FENESTRATION:

In general the building is evenly fenestrated using mass-produced double-hung windows with wooden bull-nosed frames. The street front of the building is three bays wide with a central door and flanking windows on each floor. On the third floor these windows measure 4'10" wide and 4'6" tall. They have 2 over 2 sash with a slender central muntin. On the second floor the same window is used but with a pair of paneled wooden jib doors that open out onto the porch beneath each. The central doors on these floors are wooden sash doors with a pair of raised panels beneath. The panels have applied ogee panel moldings. These doors are quite large - 3'6" by 7'4" - and have heavy screen doors with brackets in the corners of the screens.

Large plate glass store windows with pairs of transom lights are used on the first floor. These window assemblies are approximately eight feet square overall. On this floor the central doorway is recessed about four and one half feet. The door has a transom light above and full length side lights on either side. The door was originally a four panel wooden door detailed to match the doors above. In 1977 modern etched glass panels were installed in the upper panels and sidelights. Sash doors which match the doors above are used in the sides of the recessed doorway and may once have continued

provided access to the front rooms. The transom bars of the doorway and windows are reeded and have turned corner blocks.

The basement shops are lighted by windows that match the second and third floor front windows. A doorway leads to each front basement room.

The sides of the building are fenestrated primarily with 2 over 2 double hung wooden windows with segmental brick arches and plain wooden sills. They are arranged in six regular bays along the north side and seven irregular bays along the south elevation. There is a secondary entry leading to a narrow alley on the south elevation of the building and triple double hung windows near the rear of the south elevation first floor in a former office room.

Fenestration on the rear of the building is an irregular combination of casement and double hung windows, some of which have been altered. As on the front, there is a central door on each floor leading to the porch.

MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION, MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS:

The face brick of the Imperial Hotel is hard-surfaced, sharp-edged, dark red brick laid with narrow mortar joints in American bond. The sides and rear are laid in common brick.

The wooden cornice of the roof is boxed with an ogee crownmolding, modillion blocks, and a deep wooden fascia.

The three story front porch extends about twelve feet forward from the building and is covered with a shallow, hipped roof. The ceilings at each level are beaded porch ceiling boarding. The floors of the second and third level are fir boarding; the concrete sidewalk serves as the first floor. Each porch level is carried on round simple Doric Columns of wood. The cornice at each level is finished with an ogee crown molding and flat rectangular modillion blocks beneath the cornice box. The porch railings are wooden with plain, closely-spaced rectangular balusters.

Leading to the basement level are two concrete stairs which provide access to two doors which enter the two basement shops. Along the edge of the stair wells is a wrought iron railing with scroll-work at corners and level changes.

INTERIOR:

The upper three floors are organized with a central 7 foot-wide corridor with 12'6" wide rooms on either side. On the first floor there are three rooms on either side with a bathroom and storage closet at the rear of the south side. In 1977 the first floor was remodeled into a series of seven shop rooms entered by a collection of Victorian doors salvaged from demolished Eastern Shore buildings. Three projecting bay windows incorporating salvaged Victorian brackets and cornice moldings were built along the south side of the interior corridor. The third room back on the north side retains its corner fireplace with its inset cast iron coal grate. The cornice is wooden with two tiers of shelves each supported by slender composite columns. Set into the overmantle is a beveled mirror. The hearth is tan and brown tile. The original interior trim on the first floor is made up of a shallow fillet-ogee-head-ogee-fillet and is 4" wide. New trim added in the 1977 remodeling is the same width with a doubleroute to suggest a Victorian motif. Both are used with turned antique corner blocks. The original trim on the second floor matches that on the first. On the third floor simple 3½" beaded trim is used. Original doors throughout the building are standard 4-panel wooden doors. Yellow pine flooring was used on the upper floors. The first floor has modern maple strip floors or carpet.

7. DESCRIPTION continued

The second and third floors are now essentially gutted although the floors and most interior window trim remain in place. Most doors have 2-light transoms above. The only original stair remaining inside runs from the second to the third floor. It is a straight-run, closed string oak stair with square newel posts and plain balusters. A second enclosed stair leads to the south side entry from the second floor.

When the interior plaster on the second floor of the building was demolished, an eight-foot arch was discovered leading to the front room on the south side of the corridor. On the original plans this room was labeled "Parlour." Evidently this floor was used for public functions; a Dining Room, Butler's Pantry, Kitchen and storage pantry as well as 2 bedrooms were also planned on this floor. On the third floor were eleven small rooms and one bath.

PRESENT USE:

In the basement is a beauty shop and storage. On the ground floor is an art gallery and restaurant. Renovating the upper floors is under consideration.

OUTBUILDINGS:

Behind the Imperial Hotel but entered from Queen Street is a 2-story frame stable. Although now a part of the hotel property it was originally a part of an L-shaped parcel of land which included 102 N. Queen Street (K-339) and the Geddes-Piper House (K-24), a 1790's town house which is now the headquarters of the Kent County Historical Society. The barn appears to have been constructed between 1877 and 1885 by George Wescott.

The stable has a steeply pitched but assymetrical roof edged with a wooden "gingerbread" scallop. A wooden cupola with wooden finial and louvered sides sets atop the ridge. The building is entered by four pairs of wooden barn doors on long wrought iron hinges. It is covered with lapped siding. The feeding troughs for the horses remain on the north wall.

The building is heavy timber construction with diagonal bracing and plates pegged into corner posts. This system is typical of barn construction in Kent County except that the corner posts of this stable appear to be set into the ground rather than resting on a foundation with sill. This has lead to serious deterioration and the building is now in near-derelict condition.

1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799	agriculture x architecture		iterature military music	religion science science sculpture x social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	Designed 1902,Built	903 Builder/Architect E.	L. Rice, Jr. Archite	ct
Appl	icable Criteria:A and/or icable Exception:A	A _B _C _D		

Survey No.

·K-328

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

8. Significance

The Imperial Hotel is a significant example of simple neo-classical commercial buildings of the turn of the century, and one of the few such buildings in Chestertown's Historic District. It makes the structure a distinctive part of the lower High Street streetscape. Because original architectural drawings exist for the building, its original floor plan is known. The room designations and the mechanical and ventilating systems shown are important documents of late Victorian building use and design.

HISTORY:

The Imperial Hotel was designed by Architect E. L. Rice, Jr. of Wilmington, Delaware for Wilbur W. Hubbard, Esq. as a hotel, store, and office for Mr. Hubbard, a local fertilizer manufacturer. (Blue print copies made from Mr. Rice's original ink and ink wash on oil cloth are enclosed. Note changes in the front door and porch columns.) The building retained this after 1915 when it was leased by a Chestertown women's group, Federated Clubs, and renamed the "Eastern Shore Inn." But in 1918 the women's venture failed and the second and third floors were converted into boarding apartments. Gradually the building deteriorated into low-cost apartments and run-down commercial rental space. Its porches and carriage house began to sag. The Stairway connecting the first to the second floor was replaced by a stair leading to the south side door.

In 1977 Robert and Seiko Behr renovated the first floor of the building into shops and repaired the front porches. One of the first restorations of Victorian buildings in this sector of Chestertown, the work was intended to provide inexpensive but attractive rental retail spaces for fledgling businesses as well as to revitalize a prominent commercial structure. The project, combined with aggressive advertising on the part of the "Imperial Hotel Shops," successfully reestablished the building's identity in Chestertown.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The building's greatest significance lies in its place in the street scape of lower High Street, Chestertown's major commercial street. Its three-story porches are distinctive, providing shelter for shoppers as well as an exciting view down the street to the Chester River. It is the only such porch remaining in the town.

The Imperial Hotel also serves as an example of a Neo-classical building of the turn-of-the-century. Its form and detailing are simple and use primarily mass produced building parts, but the structure has a feeling of graciousness because of its shaped moldings, high ceilings, and wide hallway. Little building was occurring in Chestertown from the 1890's until the First World War; this is one of the few commercial structures of that period and probably the most distinctive.

The public dining room and parlour as well as the small private rooms and few bathrooms illustrate the kind of transient accommodation favored in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Meals were provided and the guests were expected to participate in communal activities in the parlour and porch. Privacy was a lesser concern.

The original drawings document clearly the Victorian concern for ventilation in rooms. Although the entire building was heated by radiators with water heated by a coal-fired boiler in the basement, there are a series of brick chimney stacks - 13 in all - rising inside the side and rear walls of the structure. Only one of these stacks, the one running to the boiler room, was designed to carry smoke. The others were fitted with opening grilles, probably set close to the floor, and intended to ventilate stale air, considered unhealthy, from the rooms. The night air was also thought by the Victorians to be unhealthy, hence having windows in sleeping rooms was not a sufficient ventilating system. The brick ventilating chimneys were considered a necessity.

The Imperial Hotel Stable is typical of the many stables that once existed in the interiors of the blocks in downtown Chestertown.

9. Maj	or Bibliographic	al Referen	Ces Survey No. K-328
. Kent Co Bothe, Sanborn The 18	ounty Land Records bunty News Chris. "The Grand Old Lad n Map of 1885 77 Atlas of Chestertown. Ma cographical Data	ryland	in Shorewoman Magazine, Spring 1977,pp.18-21.
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Quadrangle nar			Quadrangle scale
UTM References	do NOT complete UTM refe	erences	
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Verbal bounda	ry description and justification		
List all states	and counties for properties ove	rlapping state or cou	ınty boundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Fo	m Prepared By		
name/titie	Marsha Fritz, Assoc.		
organization	Chesapeake Associated Arch	itects,Inc. dat	e November ⁵ , 1983
street & number	104 Church Alley	tele	phone 301-778-4899
city or town	Chestertown	sta	e Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House

21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Form Approved OMB No. 42 R1765

JEF

K-328

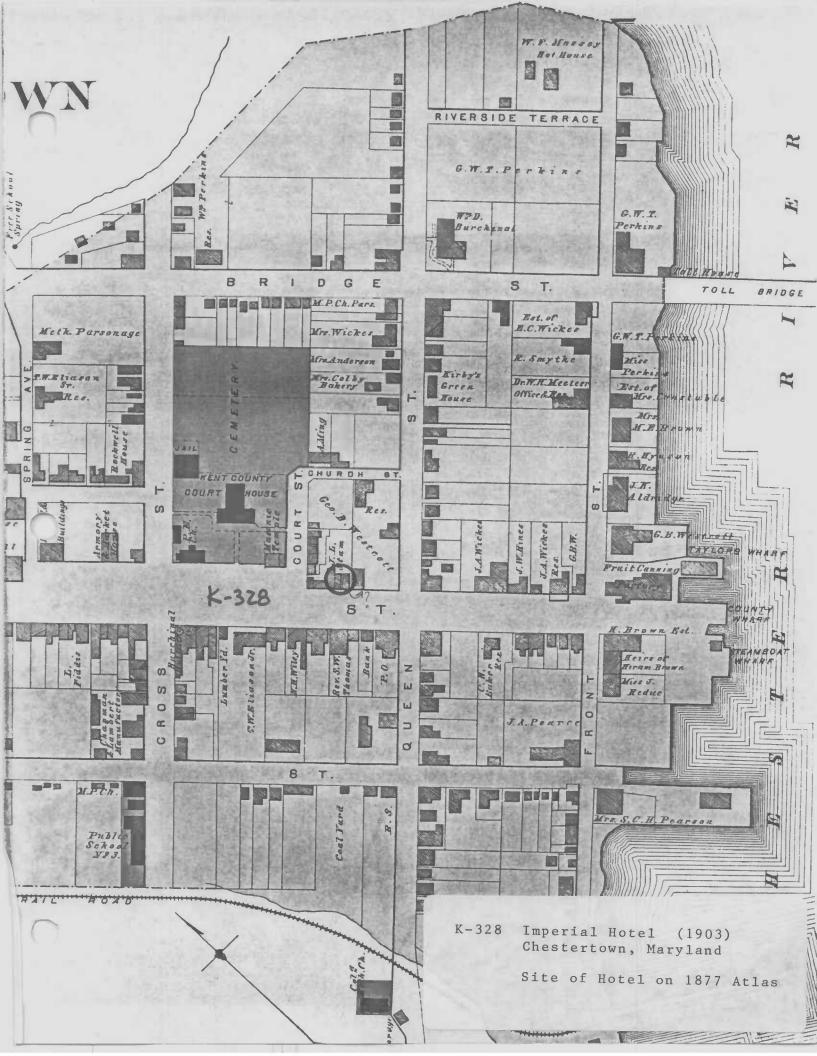
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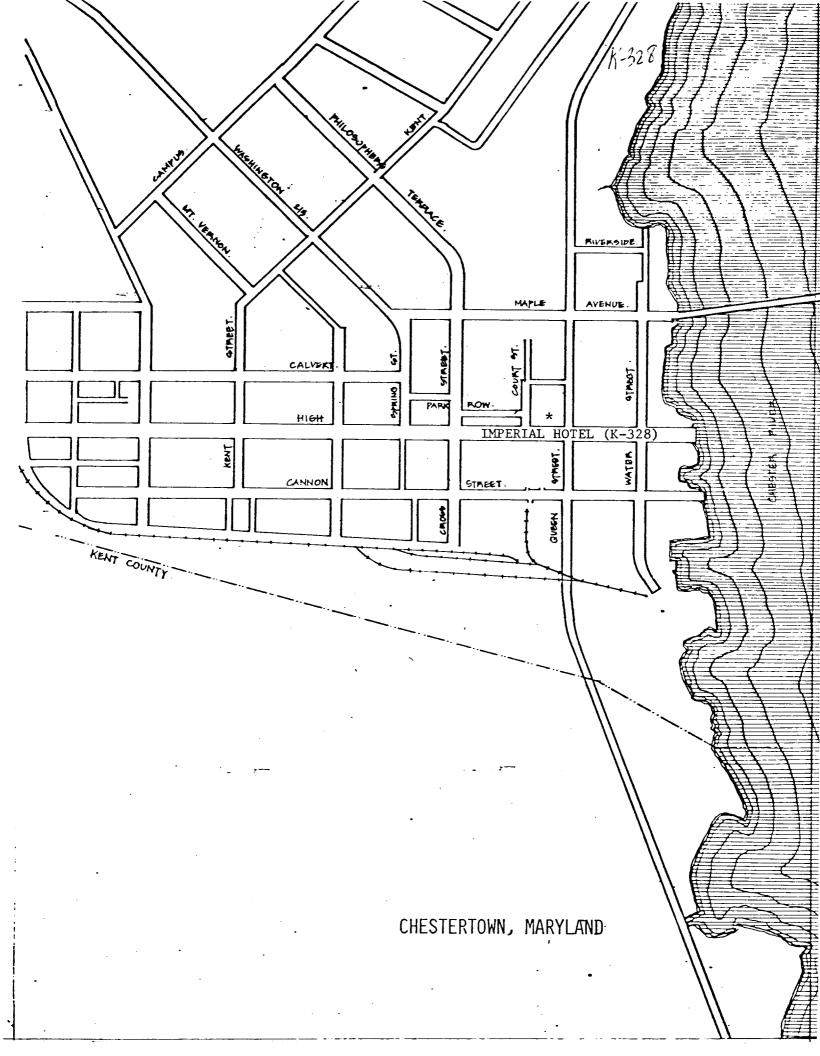
HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION—PART 1

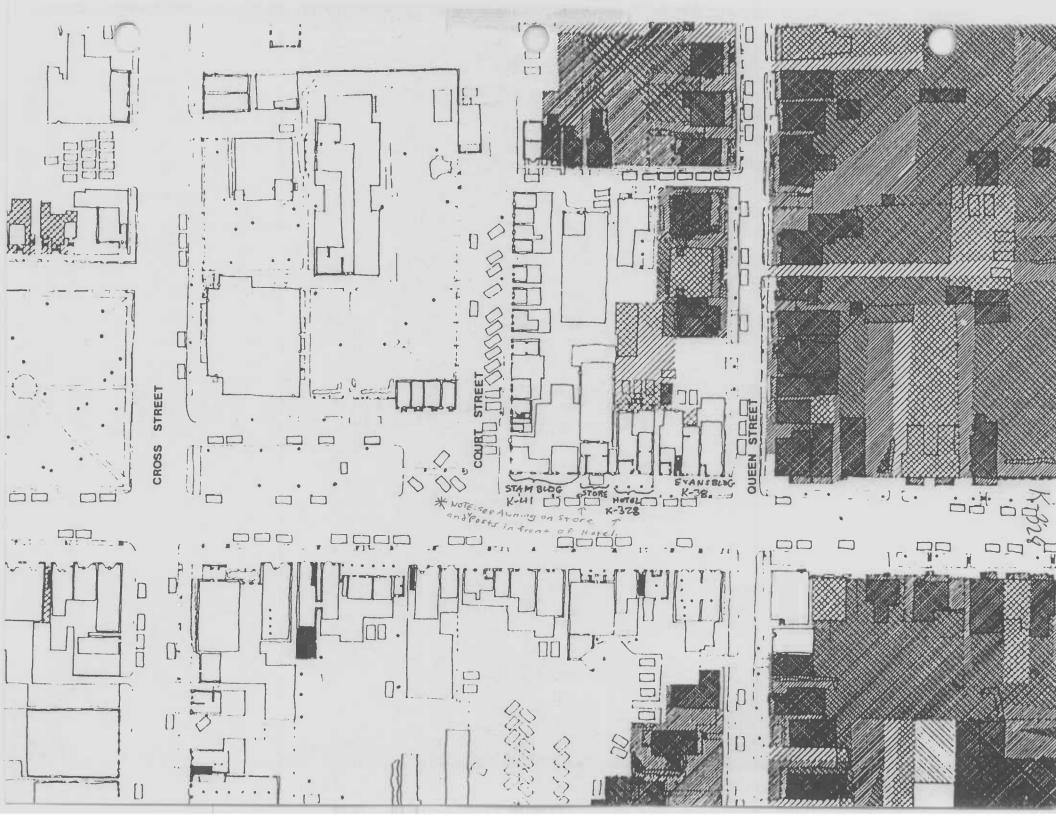
nstructions: Applicant should read the instructions carefully before completing application. No certification gray be made priess a complete application form has been received. Use typewriter or print clearly in dark ink to complete the application form. If additional space is needed to omplete Part 1, use the reverse side or a separate plain sheet of paper clearly indicating the owner's name and mailing address. Part 1 of this application may be completed and sent to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer at anytime during the year.

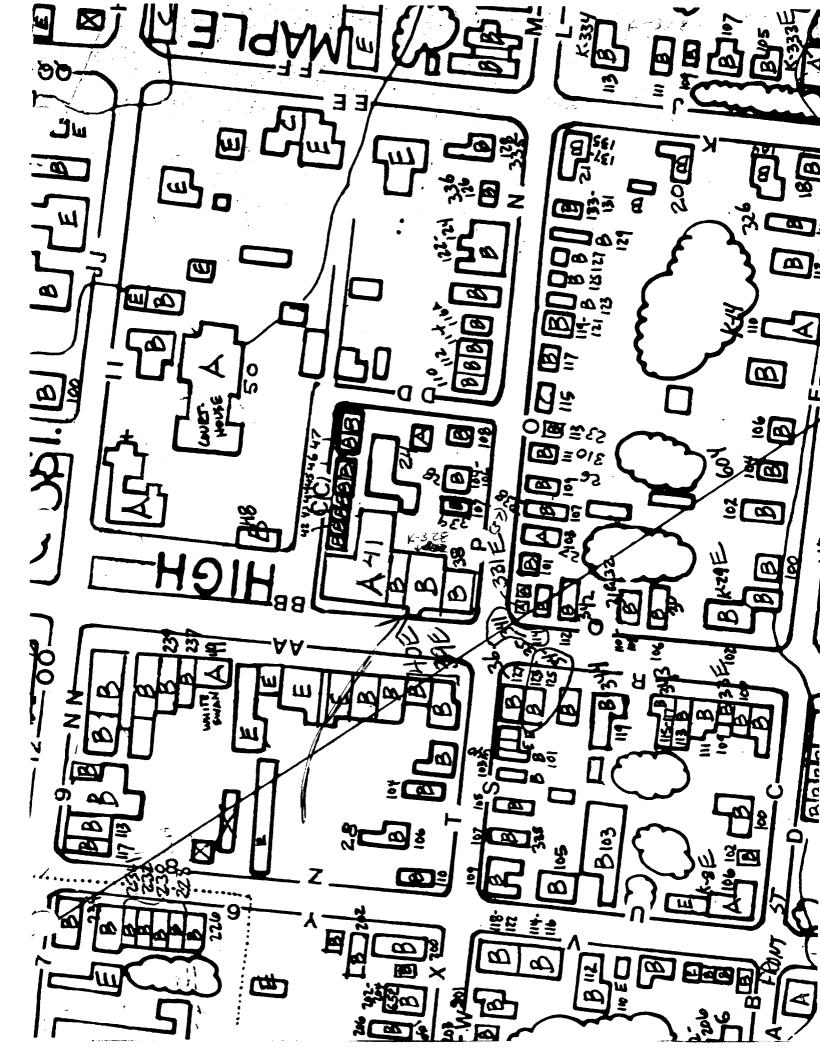
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Name of property:			MARY	LAND HIST	ORIGA L
Address of property: _	202 High Street			TRUST,	
CityCheste	rtown	CountyKent	StateMd	Zip Code _	21620
Name of historic distric			ric _{District}		
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Description of Physical (see instructions for m	l Appearance: ap and photograph requirements-use	reverse side il necessi	ary)		
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Statement of Significations (use reverse side if new	nce: cessary)				
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Name and Mailing Add	if known):1903 & Original s dress of XMXMERCOntract Purcha	aser; 1. 2.	Rehabilitation o Demolition of in	terior of s	or:197 econd
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State Histor	ic Preservation Officer				











Crestertown, md 11/1983 A. Quelin Williamsley 208 High Street



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208 High Street Chidatoun
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